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=> (pag or (pregnancy,associated glycoprotein)) and post-partum  
L1 2 FILE AGRICOLA  
L2 1 FILE BIOTECHNO  
L3 0 FILE CONFSCI  
L4 0 FILE HEALSAFE  
L5 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF  
L6 1 FILE LIFESCI  
L7 0 FILE MEDICONF  
L8 1 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L9 5 (PAG OR (PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED GLYCOPROTEIN)) AND POST-PARTUM

=> dup rem  
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):L9  
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.  
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9  
L10 3 DUP REM L9 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l10 ibib abs total

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National  
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(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:54079 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND21993580  
TITLE: **Pregnancy-associated  
glycoprotein** and decreased polymorphonuclear  
leukocyte function in early **post-  
partum** dairy cows.  
AUTHOR(S): Dosogne, H.; Burvenich, C.; Freeman, A.E.; Kehrli,  
M.E. Jr; Detilleux, J.C.; Sulon, J.; Becker, J.F.;  
Hoeben, D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Ghent, Merelbeke, Belgium.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF757.2.V38)  
SOURCE: Veterinary immunology and immunopathology, Jan 4,

1999. Vol. 67, No. 1. p. 47-54  
Publisher: Amsterdam : Elsevier.  
CODEN: VIIMDS; ISSN: 0165-2427

NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Phagocytosis and oxidative burst activity of polymorphonuclear neutrophil leukocytes (PMN) isolated from blood and **pregnancy-associated glycoprotein** (bPAG) concentrations in plasma were evaluated in two longitudinal studies in dairy cows from 3 weeks before until 5 weeks after calving, carried out in the United States and in Europe. Ingestion of *Staphylococcus aureus* by blood PMN increased during the first week after calving and normalised 3 weeks **post-partum**. Phagocytosis of *Escherichia coli* did not change in the early **post-partum** period. In both studies, a significant decrease in oxidative burst activity of PMN was observed between 1 and 3 weeks after calving. In all cows, a very significant increase in plasma bPAG concentration was found between 1 week before and 2 weeks after calving. The peak of bPAG concentration in plasma immediately preceded the alterations of blood PMN functions. These results suggest that bPAG may be associated with inhibition of PMN function of dairy cows during the early **post-partum** period.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.  
(2004) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:85564 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20430761  
TITLE: Plasmatic profiles of **pregnancy-associated glycoprotein** and progesterone levels during gestation in Churra and Merino sheep.  
AUTHOR(S): Ranilla, M.J.; Sulon, J.; Carro, M.D.; Mantecon, A.R.; Beckers, J.F.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QP251.A1T5)  
SOURCE: Theriogenology, Aug 1994. Vol. 42, No. 3. p. 537-545  
Publisher: Newton, Mass. : Butterworth-Heinemann.  
CODEN: THGNBO; ISSN: 0093-691X

NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: Massachusetts; United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

AB This study was carried out to determine ovine **pregnancy-associated glycoprotein** (oPAG) and progesterone (P4) levels in the serum of Churra and Merino ewes throughout gestation and the first month **post partum**. The oPAG levels were determined with an heterologous RIA using bovine **PAG** as standard and tracer and rabbit antiserum against oPAG; sensitivity was 4.0 ng/ml. The P4 levels were measured with a radioimmunological procedure, including a specific extraction step with petroleum ether (bp 60-80 degrees C) with a sensitivity of less than 0.1 ng/ml. There were no differences ( $P < 0.10$ ) in the oPAG profile between breeds from Weeks 1 to 18. From Week 18 to lambing, oPAG concentrations increased rapidly in Churra ewes (on average, from 250 to 650 ng/ml) while remaining relatively constant in the Merino ewes (around 250 ng/ml). No significant differences ( $P > 0.05$ ) were observed for mean weekly P4 levels between the 2 breeds. In both breeds, P4 increased throughout the whole length of gestation, with the highest level measured at Weeks 19-20, then declined 2 wk before parturition. No correlation was found between P4 and oPAG concentrations during gestation in either of the breeds. After lambing, oPAG and P4 levels decreased

rapidly in 4 wk to basal values. In both breeds the oPAG concentrations at Weeks 19, 20 and 21 of gestation in ewes carrying male fetuses were higher than in those carrying female fetuses. From the results, we conclude that the breed and sex of the fetus could influence the production of oPAG.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-0156454 PASCAL  
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1994 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.  
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Changes in levels of IgM RF and  $\alpha$  2 PAG correlate with increased disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis during the puerperium  
AUTHOR: QUINN C.; Mulpeter K.; Casey E. B.; Feighery C. F.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: St. James's hosp., dep. immunology, Dublin 8, Ireland  
SOURCE: Scandinavian journal of rheumatology, (1993), 22(6), 273-279, 22 refs.  
ISSN: 0300-9742 CODEN: SJRHAT  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic  
COUNTRY: Sweden  
LANGUAGE: English  
AVAILABILITY: INIST-4382, 354000024415590040

AN 1994-0156454 PASCAL

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AB In this prospective study of 24 pregnant patients with rheumatoid arthritis, quiescent disease activity in 21 patients (88%) during gestation was followed by more active disease in the puerperium in 19 patients (79%). Increased disease activity was reflected in a deterioration in manual dexterity and this was found to correlate with a **post-partum** rise in IgM rheumatoid factor (IgM RF) ( $r=0.86$ ) and a **post-partum** decline in pregnancy associated alpha-2 glycoprotein (PAG) ( $r=0.44$ ). The increase in IgM RF also correlated with increased disease activity measured by a visual analogue scale ( $r=0.44$ ). Changes in IgA RF were not observed. These results suggest that PAG and IgM RF could contribute to the modulation and pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis during pregnancy

=> file .chemistry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

11.93

12.14

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:09:31 ON 29 NOV 2004  
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=> (pag or (pregnancy associated glycoprotein)) and post-partum

L11 5 FILE CAPLUS  
L12 1 FILE BIOTECHNO  
L13 0 FILE COMPENDEX  
L14 0 FILE ANABSTR  
L15 0 FILE CERAB  
L16 0 FILE METADEX  
L17 1 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L18 7 (PAG OR (PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED GLYCOPROTEIN)) AND POST-PARTUM

=> dup rem

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l18

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18

L19 6 DUP REM L18 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l19 ibib abs total

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120626 USPATFULL

TITLE: Device for analysing analyte compounds and use hereof

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Fei, Horsholm, DENMARK

Moller, Ann Merete, Bagsvaerd, DENMARK

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LATTEC I/S (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092036	A1	20040513
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-659367	A1	20030911 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-409567P	20020911 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 1900 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 1200, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006-1109	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	67	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1560	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An analytical device consisting of porous material(s) that permit(s) liquid to migrate therein, the device comprising In the migration direction. The device comprises a first zone onto which a sample suspected of containing an analyte to be assayed can be applied, a second zone incorporating a non-immobilised molecule capable of specifically binding to the analyte, said molecule is provided with a detectable label, a third zone capable of retarding the rate of migration of the sample and the non-immobilised molecule, and a fourth zone incorporating in at least part of the zone an immobilised state the same type of analyte as the one to be assayed or an analogue thereof being capable of specifically binding to the non-immobilised molecule.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:572915 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:182804  
TITLE: Determination of **pregnancy associated glycoprotein** in sheep. A retrospective study  
AUTHOR(S): Gajewski, Zdzislaw; Beckers, Jean Francois; Melo De Sousa, Noelita; Thun, Rico; Sulon, Jose; Faundez, Ricardo  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Katedra Rozrodu Zwierzat, Wydzial Weterynaryjny, SGGU, Warsaw, 03849, Pol.  
SOURCE: Postepy Biologii Komorki (1999), 25(Suppl. 12), 89-96  
CODEN: PBKODV; ISSN: 0324-833X  
PUBLISHER: Fundacja Biologii Komorki i Biologii Molekularnej  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Polish

AB This study was carried out to determine ovine **pregnancy assocd. glycoprotein** (oPAG) levels in blood serum of Berrichone ewes during gestation and in the first month **post partum**. The oPAG was determined with heterologous RIA using bovine **PAG** as standard and tracer and rabbit antiserum against oPAG. The levels of oPAG increased from the 4th week of pregnancy to the 12-13th week, then decreased slowly to the 17th week, and increased again until the parturition. From the 18th week to lambing the oPAG concns. increased rapidly and reached the highest levels of 600-700 ng/mL. Sheep carrying twins had higher levels of oPAG than uniparous sheep. After lambing the oPAG levels decreased rapidly during 4 wk to basal values. Thus, the oPAG levels depend on the number of lambs and stage of pregnancy. The determination of oPAG concns. in the blood can be used for pregnancy diagnosis.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:17340 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:323912  
TITLE: **Pregnancy-associated glycoprotein** and decreased polymorphonuclear leukocyte function in early **post-partum** dairy cows  
AUTHOR(S): Dosogne, H.; Burvenich, C.; Freeman, A. E.; Kehrl, M. E., Jr.; Detilleux, J. C.; Sulon, J.; Beckers, J.-F.; Hoebe, D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Biochemistry and Biometrics, Department of Physiology, University of Ghent, Merelbeke, 9820, Belg.  
SOURCE: Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology (1999), 67(1), 47-54  
CODEN: VIIMDS; ISSN: 0165-2427  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Phagocytosis and oxidative burst activity of polymorphonuclear neutrophil leukocytes (PMN) isolated from blood and **pregnancy-assocd. glycoprotein** (bPAG) concns. in plasma were evaluated in two longitudinal studies in dairy cows from 3 wk before until 5 wk after calving, carried out in the United States and in Europe. Ingestion of *Staphylococcus aureus* by blood PMN increased during the first week after calving and normalized 3 wk **post-partum**. Phagocytosis of *Escherichia coli* did not change in the early **post-partum** period. In both studies, a significant decrease in oxidative burst activity of PMN was observed between 1 and 3 wk after calving. In all cows, a very significant increase in plasma bPAG concentration was found between 1 wk before and 2 wk after calving. The peak of bPAG concentration in plasma immediately preceded the alterations of blood PMN functions. These results suggest that bPAG may be associated with inhibition of PMN function of dairy cows during the early **post-**

**partum** period.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:700425 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:355593

TITLE: Retained placenta and infertility : role of etiproston treatment and **pregnancy associated glycoprotein I** (PAGI) measurement in postpartum cows

AUTHOR(S): Zaiem, I.; Tainturier, D.; Ben Othmen, H.; Beckers, J. F.; Chemli, J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ecole Nationale Med. Veterinaire, Thabet, 2020, Tunisia

SOURCE: Revue de Medecine Veterinaire (Toulouse) (1997), 148(8-9), 725-732

CODEN: RVMVAH; ISSN: 0035-1555

PUBLISHER: Ecole Nationale Veterinaire de Toulouse

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: French

AB Sixty Prim'holstein cows with retained placenta for more than 24 h after parturition, were shared in three groups of 20 cows each. All cows were delivered manually 24 to 36 h **post partum** and received local treatment with 1 g of oxytetracyclin. Cows in group I received two intra-muscular injections of 5 mg etiproston on day of manual delivery (D1) and 15 days after (D15). Cows on group II received only one etiproston administration (D1), and cows in group III remained untreated. Ratios of delayed uterine involution were resp. 20, 40 and 55% in groups I, II and III (I < II,; II < III). PAGI concns. were checked 15 days after parturition and were significantly higher in cows affected by delayed uterine involution. V-IAF (calfing-artificial insemination) intervals were significantly different between groups I (58 days), II (102 days) and III (143 days).

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:672505 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:272505

TITLE: Plasmatic profiles of **pregnancy-associated glycoprotein** and progesterone levels during gestation in Churra and Merino sheep

AUTHOR(S): Ranilla, M. J.; Sulon, J.; Carro, M. D.; Mantecon, A. R.; Beckers, J. F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Animal Production I, University Leon, Leon, Spain

SOURCE: Theriogenology (1994), 42(3), 537-45

CODEN: THGNBO; ISSN: 0093-691X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB This study was carried out to determine ovine **pregnancy-associated glycoprotein** (oPAG) and progesterone (P4) levels in the serum of Churra and Merino ewes throughout gestation and the first month **post partum**. The oPAG levels were determined with an heterologous RIA using bovine **PAG** as standard and tracer and rabbit antiserum against oPAG, sensitivity was 4.0 ng/mL. The P4 levels were measured with a radioimmunol. procedure, including a specific extraction step with petroleum ether (bp 60-80°) with a sensitivity of less than 0.1 ng/mL. There were no differences in the oPAG profile between breeds from weeks 1 to 18. From week 18 to lambing, oPAG concns. increased rapidly in Churra ewes (on average, from 250 to 650 ng/mL) while remaining relatively constant in the Merino ewes (around 250 ng/mL). No significant

differences were observed for mean weekly P4 levels between the 2 breeds. In both breeds, P4 increased throughout the whole length of gestation, with the highest level measured at weeks 19-20, then declined 2 wk before parturition. No correlation was found between P4 and oPAG concns. during gestation in either of the breeds. After lambing, oPAG and P4 levels decreased rapidly in 4 wk to basal values. In both breeds the oPAG concns. at weeks 19, 20 and 21 of gestation in ewes carrying male fetuses were higher than in those carrying female fetuses. From the results, the authors conclude that the breed and sex of the fetus could influence the production of oPAG.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:565825 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:165825

TITLE: Quantitative immunological determination of  $\alpha$ 2AP-glycoprotein (SP3) and comparative study of steroid-binding  $\beta$ -globulin (SP2)

AUTHOR(S): Bohn, Hans

CORPORATE SOURCE: Behringwerke A.-G., Marburg, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Behring Institute Mitteilungen (1974), 54, 56-67  
CODEN: BHIMA2; ISSN: 0301-0457

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB A modified Laurell technique was used to quantitate immunol.  $\alpha$ 2AP-glycoprotein (SP3) in serum. Retroplacental serum was used as a standard, and results were expressed as percentages of the standard which contained 50-100 mg SP3/100 ml. Normal male serum contained 0-1.5% (average 0.3%) of the standard, and normal female serum contained 0.1-5.6% (average 1.5%).

SP3 increased during the 1st half of pregnancy; in the 2nd half often there was a decrease after a maximum had been reached. The SP3 returned to normal within 5-10 weeks **post partum**. Striking similarities existed between SP3 and steroid  $\beta$ -globulin (SP2). These proteins were increased not only during pregnancy but also in women using hormonal contraceptives and in men with prostatic carcinoma who were being treated with estrogens. Mean values were higher in malignant disease than in nonmalignant disease. Monkey serums contained proteins immunochem. related to SP2 and SP3. The concentration of the corresponding monkey proteins were already high in nonpregnant females and did not change appreciably during the 1st half of pregnancy. Both proteins bound steroid hormones. SP2 had the greatest affinity for testosterone and estradiol, and SP3 possessed the greatest affinity for estriol. Apparently, these 2 glycoproteins play a role in the transport and metabolism of steroid hormones.

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	6529	(pag or (pregnancy adj1 associated adj1 glycoprotein))	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/11/29 17:18
L2	1	l1 same bovine same <u>partum</u>	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/11/29 17:18